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RURAL  
WORLD

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, ETC.

Established 1848.

## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

NORMAN J. COLMAN, EDITOR.  
LEVI COONROCK, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Published every Wednesday, in Chemical building, corner of Eighth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar per year. Eastern office, Chalmers D. Colman, 85 Temple Court, New York City. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribers must bear in mind that the subscription price of the RURAL WORLD is one dollar a year, and that we do not receive single subscriptions for a less sum, but in our constant effort to enlarge our circulation, we do allow old subscribers to take actually NEW subscribers at the fifty-cent rate, adding a new name with their own for one dollar, and other new names at fifty cents each, but in no case do we accept two OLD subscribers for one dollar. We are willing to make a loss on a new subscriber the first year, believing he will find the RURAL WORLD indispensable ever after.

We also send the RURAL WORLD in conjunction with either the twice-a-week St. Louis "Republic" or the twice-a-week "Globe-Democrat" for one dollar and fifty cents a year, and new subscribers may be added at the fifty-cent rate. Published at this remarkably low price—less than actual cost—all subscribers must see the necessity of our dropping from our subscription list every name as soon as the year paid for expires. Thus if, on the printed slip on each paper you see John Jones, Nov. 1, it indicates that the name will drop from the list at the end of November, and if he wishes to continue to receive it, he must renew his subscription. If he would do it a week or two in advance, it would save us the trouble of taking his name off the list and again putting it in type, when he renewed, which frequently causes mistakes. This is the season to push the good work of getting new subscribers. Show your neighbors a copy of the RURAL WORLD, call their attention to the large amount of fresh, original, entertaining and instructive reading matter contained in each issue; tell them of our large number of intelligent correspondents, and how highly you appreciate its weekly visits and the low cost at which it can be received. If our readers will spend but a portion of one or two days in assisting in this work they can easily add more than fifty thousand new names before the first of January! Who will engage in this work? Will not each reader, male and female, young and old, go into the field at once and see how much he can do to help not only the farmer, but the cause of progressive agriculture?

"SUBSCRIBER" asks us to give the name through our columns of a paper that is especially devoted to the industry, and that we can recommend. If he will write us, give his address and enclose a postal card, we will give him the desired information.

In the RURAL WORLD of December 22 we published an article by P. M. Kiely, one of the most prominent commissioners of St. Louis, in criticism of certain state fruit crop reports. Mr. Kiely takes the position that these reports were as a rule, grossly exaggerated. We agree, in the main, with Mr. Kiely that many of the farm statistics published are inaccurate as to make them valueless. How some of these inaccuracies arise is shown very clearly by Mr. Kiely in a paper on "Our Commercial Statistics" which appears on this page.

### FARM LITERATURE.

Are farmers themselves aware of the vast number of books that are being prepared for them and their children? When one reviews the new book lists, he is impressed with the fact, if he is at all interested in agriculture, of the trend in this direction. The fact that books are written specially for the farmer should move us all thoughtful. True, many will not be of much intrinsic value; and there is need that farmers become familiar with the authors of agricultural books. In as much as many of the books must treat of the scientific phase of farming, there is danger that false teachings may be found in these works; hence when books of reference are purchased for the farm library the authors should be recognized as experts in their line.

We have been much pleased with a little book prepared for the young folks of the farm home; it is entitled "Life On the Farm." It was written by Prof. Hiram H. Shepard of the Chicago Normal school, to be used as a reading book in rural schools, but will make most valuable reading for any child in the home. The main divisions of the book are: The Soil, Plants, Trees, Insects, Birds, and Bac-

teria; these are each treated at length in several chapters, and all the facts are told in plain and simple language. The book is bound in cloth; price 50c. Publishers, A. Flanagan Co., Chicago, Ill.

### THE FARMER'S WOOD-LOT.

Where wood is possible for fuel, it is the best for farm use. It makes the cleanest fuel, and then wood ashes are valuable, if properly cared for, as a fertilizer. In the prairie sections of the Middle West, the timber belts are adjacent to and lie along the water courses; and this fact often renders difficult a convenient wood-lot. The ones available near home are often held at a high price. But might not the time saved in procuring wood and the ability to wisely manage the timber growth because of its nearness make the larger sum paid a profitable investment?

When the wood-lot is located at some distance from the farm, there is often a reckless destruction of trees. Farmers should make a careful study of this question of farm economics, and the U. S. Division of Forestry is issuing some valuable information on the need of preserving forest growth. It has long been conceded that timber belts have great influence on the climate. Farmers will often throw on the brush heap to be burned good-sized limbs, or else leave them in the woods to rot down.

A man can show his business ability in his management of his wood-lot. He may be a manager of a ten-acre wood-lot, if there is on it a growth of young timber that will have a commercial value, that it may be a more valuable piece of property than are ten acres of what is regarded as a finely improved farm home to bequeath to a son or daughter. Let the wood-lot be treated on the strictest business principles and the young farmer may have an income provided for his old age.

### WHAT IS IN A NAME?

His delightful and inspiring account of the Salt Fork Valley (Oklahoma) Farmers' Institute, our correspondent, Mr. Wm. Howard Phelps, touches briefly on the use of the word "Institute" in connection with these farmers' meetings, and raises the question as to whether another name would not be better. We are conscious of the fact that many farmers do "feel shy" about attending a "farmers' institute," yet are inclined to question if that is a sufficient reason for discarding the use of the word. If these meetings of farmers that are held primarily for purposes of instruction in the art and science of farming by means of lectures and discussions, are worthy of being called "institutes," we believe it is right to call them, even if the word is rather dignified and imposing and causes some to be a little nervous about attending them. Farmers have as good a right to have their meetings of this character designated by this term as have teachers or any other class to have similar meetings so called, and we believe it will be to the farmers' advantage to stick to the term "Farmers' Institute," rather than to adopt one that might sound more common.

One of the difficulties with farmers is that they are too little inclined to demand for themselves as a class what they are perfectly willing to accord to others. Given the proper intellectual training and mental equipment with which to carry on his business, the farmer has an equal right with the lawyer, merchant, manufacturer to social standing and the culture, comfort and luxury of the day. True modesty is always a commendable quality, but farmers are too apt to be affected with a kind of modesty which, if not exactly false, is incompatible with proper self-respect. This sort of modesty is manifested in that phrase that Mr. Phelps speaks of that deters a farmer from attending a "farmers' meeting" that is spoken of as an "Institute." It also stands in the way of his coming into mental contact with such terms as "splendid attraction" and "balanced ration" and such words as nitrogen, carbohydrate and pollenization, because they are scientific terms and words, and "science" gives him the "cold creeps."

It is, we think, mistaken kindness to yield to this feeling of "shyness" on the part of farmers, and thus avoid the use of such terms and words simply because of that feeling. If more appropriate terms can be employed, well and good, but don't discard a proper one simply because it is strange to farmers, or is too dignified for farmers, or it savors too much of the scientific.

### COWPEA SEED WANTED.

A Laclede County, Mo., subscriber to the RURAL WORLD wants to know where he can get cowpea seed, also how and when to plant. As the time to plant is in the spring after the weather gets warm, four months hence, we will defer telling how to plant until later. If any of our readers can tell us where cowpea seed can be obtained they will confer a favor on many of our readers. We fear the supply will be limited with which to meet what will probably be an increased demand for seed.

### THOSE JACK RABBITS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Will some one of your able writers give me a plan for exterminating jack rabbits. They are so numerous in my orchard it is called "rabbit-town." Shooting them only scares them off for a few days, and when they return they seem to have gained recruits. Long live the RURAL WORLD.

Finney Co., Kan. E. T. WILKES.

### AN OKLAHOMA FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In the early fall the Salt Fork Valley Farmers' Institute invited me to speak at their annual meeting to be held during the winter. Had it been a meeting to discuss local politics I would not have hesitated, but the word "Institute" was appalling. However, upon further correspondence with the secretary, Mr. J. O. Thomas, I consented, because I learned more of its scope and purposes and that it was upon request of some of the readers of the RURAL WORLD.

I had no sooner consented to speak upon one subject than Mr. Thomas doubted the task, and placed me for two, committing me to attending the institute for two days, and I remained for the last day because of the interest aroused in me. I can truly say that it was the most enjoyable time I have had during my eight years' residence in Oklahoma, and it has been all work for me during that time other than a high price. But might not the time saved in procuring wood and the ability to wisely manage the timber growth because of its nearness make the larger sum paid a profitable investment?

The first afternoon session was occupied by Mr. Merton of Guthrie, the melon king of Oklahoma, who told us how to prepare the ground, plant, cultivate, harvest and seed melons. Had it been the only talk at the institute, I would have felt well paid for the sacrifices I had to make with an association a club.

This "Institute" caused me to realize more clearly the fact that the farmer is not alive to his opportunities. Each neighborhood could have an "Institute" or "club" with meetings once or twice per year, and in one or more county meetings. The results would be far-reaching, and in a few years the changes wrought would be astonishing, causing the farm to be so enticing that there would be no such question as How to keep the boy on the farm.

The program Tuesday night was upon educational subjects, school facilities and difficulties, and Professors Burch and Trotter of the Tonkawa High school, and the writer, gave short talks, and at the close several in the audience had a few words to say, evidencing the fact that the people of Oklahoma desire to be up to date in school matters as in other ways. Professor Burch thinks the township high school will soon be a part, and a large part, too, of our school system.

Wednesday afternoon brought a goodly number of farmers to Lohone, Professor Burris of the Experiment Station at Stillwater gave two lectures, one upon "Forage Crops for Swine," and the other on the "Fat Stock Show," while I came in for a short talk upon highways. The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p.m. and at 5 o'clock the discussions were continuing so lively that the president, Mr. John Combest, could not secure a motion to adjourn, and had to dismiss the meeting upon his own motion—his face meaning while beaming with the pleasure that could not be staked in a thousand-acre field.

Any work that brings the community together; that tends to bury envy and strife; that encourages the weak and helpless; that carries the bold and strong to greater deeds of enterprise; that cement friendships; promotes general good will and disseminates knowledge as did this institute, is a noble work and must certainly have been born of the spirit that came into the world on the mission of mercy and gave us the example of an unselfish life and perfect brotherhood.

WM. HOWARD PHELPS.

Kay Co., Okla. Ter.

### ECHOES FROM FARMERS' CLUBS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Our club meetings are growing in interest and attendance. At a recent meeting Mr. Isaac Hawthorne, an experienced wheat raiser, gave his method of growing wheat. One point he dwelt upon, which is applicable to all kinds of crops, is that a farmer must ascertain what his soil is best adapted to raising, and in what element it is lacking to produce the kind of crop he intends growing. Much money is squandered in applying kinds of fertilizers not needed. He holds that barley manure is not a perfect fertilizer for wheat. It produces too rank growth before harvesting, causing trouble and loss. He believes that if a cheap and effective soil analysis were available it would prove a boon to agriculturists.

"Fall and winter plowing" was discussed at a later meeting. The majority favored the method for this vicinity.

A subject of importance to us in this locality is the "root house." In the last two or three years it has done more damage to corn than all the other pests combined. When once it begins working on a field of corn, there seems to be no means of stopping its ravages. Often whole fields are killed and frequently no more than a half stand is left. We will discuss this subject in the near future. If the editors or readers of the RURAL WORLD have any suggestions to offer we will be glad to receive them.

In a recent issue of the RURAL WORLD the article on dairying, "Why Not Missouri?" interested us very much. We heartily sympathize with the editors and others who are trying to develop the dairy industry of our state. What an amount of perseverance it takes to succeed in the establishment of any kind of agricultural enterprise.

What a fund of reserve power Gov. Colman must have had, if related, how interesting and instructive would be his experiences gleaned from the long years of struggle, sometimes almost alone, and often against great odds, for the upbuilding of Missouri farming and stock raising. We would like to hear directly from the Experiment Station from other clubs or from the RURAL WORLD from other clubs in the state. Let us remember Misouri's motto and stand together. At some future time I may give some of the difficulties we have to overcome.

Henry Co., Mo. F. E. MEANS.

### OUR COMMERCIAL STATISTICS—ARE THEY CORRECT?

A Paper by P. M. Kiely of St. Louis, Read Before the Meeting of the National League of Commerce Merchants at Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1902.

Commercial statistics embrace such a variety of subjects and cover such a wide area that we cannot take more than a passing glance at them in the necessarily brief paper submitted here. It will only require to some of those products we are all familiar with, and this limited review may serve as an index to the greater field beyond.

I will endeavor to show you that the people of Tonkawa and vicinity, as well as to the speakers, who were so handsomely entertained and who, while giving thought, received good and wholesome instruction. The Tonkawa band is a famous one in Oklahoma. It may never play for King Edward, but its music sounded as sweet and was as thrilling to me as Sousa's. Long live the Tonkawa band!

The success of the meeting was largely due to the tireless energy of the president and secretary, who spared neither time nor convenience to make it a success. The Thomas Bros. are proprietors of the "River View Farm," containing 500 acres. They have the only steam plow in the county and can prepare the ground to receive the wheat for over 30 cents per acre—a saving of nearly 10 per acre over the ordinary farmer. They have all up-to-date machinery and a telephone system on their farm. Such enterprising men cause small farmers like myself to feel insignificant, unless they have a few moments in company with Doctor Boyd, who has six acres near the university, from which he extracts yields of pleasure that could not be matched in a thousand-acre field.

This "Institute" caused me to realize more clearly the fact that the farmer is not alive to his opportunities. Each neighborhood could have an "Institute" or "club" with meetings once or twice per year, and in one or more county meetings. The results would be far-reaching, and in a few years the changes wrought would be astonishing, causing the farm to be so enticing that there would be no such question as How to keep the boy on the farm.

The first afternoon session was occupied by Mr. Merton of Guthrie, the melon king of Oklahoma, who told us how to prepare the ground, plant, cultivate, harvest and seed melons. Had it been the only talk at the institute, I would have felt well paid for the sacrifices I had to make with an association a club.

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# The Dairy

## DAIRY CONVENTION DATES.

Wisconsin Buttermakers' Association at Madison, Jan. 14, 15 and 16, 1902. Hartford, Jan. 13 and 14, 1902.

Nebraska Dairy Association, Lincoln, Jan. 22-24, 1902.

Michigan Dairymen's Association, Lansing, Feb. 4-6, 1902.

Ohio Dairy Association, Columbus, Feb. 5-7, 1902.

Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, Menomonie, Feb. 12-13, 1902. G. W. Burchard, Secretary, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Kansas State Dairy Association, at Manhattan, Kan., March 4, 5, 6, 7, 1902. T. A. Borome, Secretary, 305 Polk street, Topeka, Kan.

## PROCEEDINGS

Of the Missouri Dairy Association.

By the courtesy of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture a partial report of the proceedings of the twelfth annual meeting of the Missouri State Dairy Association, held Nov. 7-9, 1901, at Palmyra, Mo., has been published as a monthly bulletin of the board, this being the December issue. So long as any of the 3,000 copies printed are available, they will be sent free on application to Secretary G. E. Ellis at Columbia, Mo. The thanks of the dairy association and of the dairymen of the state are due Secretary Ellis for his kindness in the matter.

## THE CHEESE FACTORY.

A paper by Frank Mouton, Cowgill, Mo., Read at the Palmyra Meeting of the State Dairy Association.

Cheese making began in this country more than 100 years ago and for more than 50 years its progress was slow and the business was deemed hazardous by the majority of farmers, who believed that overproduction was to be the result of making a venture upon this specialty, and even to-day by some this argument is advanced.

The great drawback for years to the dairy interest was a belief that successful dairying in the United States must be restricted to narrow geographic limits, constituting what was called a "dairy belt," lying between the fortieth and forty-fifth parallels of latitude, and extending from the Atlantic ocean to the Missouri, and that only isolated districts in this belt, occupying not more than one-third of the area, were suited to dairying.

But these ideas have been exploded, and to-day good butter and cheese can be made by proper management in most all parts of the United States. Generally speaking, good butter and cheese can be made wherever good beef can be produced.

While it is true that advantages exist in climate, soil, water and herbage of certain sections, these factors are largely under control and what is lacking in natural conditions, can largely be supplied by tact and skill, so that, while dairying is intensified and constitutes the leading agricultural interests over large areas where the natural advantages are the greatest, the industry is well established in localities in almost all parts of the United States and is developing in unexpected places, under what might be considered very unfavorable conditions.

The first cheese factory of the West was built in the state of Illinois in the year 1863, about 35 years ago, and to-day you find them numerous in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and as other states west of us become more improved they will fall in line. And with all the growth of this industry there is no overproduction. The price of cheese advanced in 1899 and has since held its own with the usual decline during the summer months, until to-day the demand for good produce exceeds the supply.

What we want, the best effort on our part to improve the industry and get farmers interested, and while we are doing this in a great measure through our publications and associations, we want to yet have more zeal and determination and occasionally publish in our local papers a word of encouragement to our farmer patrons. We need the cooperation of the farmers, and we must have it; we want to show them by our efforts that our interests are their interests and we need to be united. This industry, like all others of a co-operative character, entails education, perseverance, numerous trials, some failures, but is usually crowned with success.

We often hear it argued that land is too valuable in Missouri for dairy purposes, that the price paid for milk does not yield sufficient income to justify the farmer to entertain the proposition; yet when we compare the price of land in the State of Iowa with that of Missouri land, we see that Iowa's higher priced land and the leading dairy state in the Union, having over 1,500,000 cows and about 700 dairymen, only two counties in the state being without them. Therefore, when we compare our soil, climate, diversity of crops and good water with that of other milk producing states, we believe that, with an effort, Missouri can be made one of the greatest dairy states in the Union.

The first requisite for cheese making is a factory. When a building is to be erected for dairy purposes, an elevated, well-drained location should be selected, and the very best possible drainage must be provided. If this is not done a clean factory is out of the question. If the matter of drainage is neglected, a sour, musty odor will soon permeate the entire factory and make the manufacture of finely flavored products an impossibility.

## King's Evil

That is Scrofula.

No disease is older.

No disease is really responsible for a larger mortality.

Consumption is commonly its outbreak. There is no excuse ever for neglecting it, it makes its presence known by so many signs, among which are glandular tumors, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting and general debility.

John Breslau, Potter Hill, R. I., had a "large scrofulous bunch" in his neck; the little son of Mrs. Minnie Spear, Parville, N. Y., had a "large scrofulous bunch" the little grandson of A. E. Withers, Longview, Ark., "had scrofula very bad."

They were all cured, according to voluntary testimonials, by

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
which has effected the most wonderful radical and permanent cures of scrofula in old and young.

bility. At this point is where the greater failure comes.

Flavor is what attracts the attention of the consumer. Flavor in cheese is the leading feature; without it we cannot expect to please the consumer; therefore, no bad odor should be tolerated inside or about the building.

It is not our purpose to say how the building should be planned, but it may be stated that convenience and comfort conduce to cleanliness and without the latter no finely flavored cheese can be produced. Next in importance to a good well located building is to have a joyful conversation with the farmers as often as possible and speak of the importance of a good breed of cows, that the cows should have good, wholesome food and pure water, all of which is necessary to obtain the best results; also speak of the advantage of a cheese factory to the community in which you live, that dairying not only enhances the value of the farm by giving the land rest from cultivation, but brings a monthly income so that when the time comes to gather the corn and other crops the groceries will be paid for and the milk check will make an addition to the bank account.

The dairy industry is comparatively new in the state of Missouri, and when we take into consideration the success that farmers here have made by raising corn and hogs, we cannot expect them to change suddenly and enter into a new enterprise. Therefore, it requires effort on our part to show the advantages to be derived from dairy farming. "But," says one, "a Missourian will not milk cows, but I say, by honest and square dealing, show him the advantages there are in milking cows, and see how willing he is to perform the task. A Missourian loves money as well as any one else, and though he has to be shown, yet when you show him you will find that he is not the fellow that does not know when he is shown. You will find he is not too proud, lazy or indolent to perform the labor necessary to reap the reward."

## BUTTER AND CHEESE CONSUMPTION

The average butter consumption for the State of California is about twenty pounds per capita a year, which is considerably in excess of any other state or part of the United States, or of the world, we believe. This can be largely accounted for on the ground of the quality of the butter produced, as it is well known that the consumption depends largely upon the quality. This is not to boast of the quality of California butter, or that it is better than elsewhere, but we firmly believe that the average quality is higher than anywhere else. This is confirmed by men who have traveled extensively, and who invariably comment upon the fact that California hotels and restaurants supply a better quality of butter than anywhere met with in their travels, says the "Dairy and Produce Review." This has been our own experience, although we believe that a better quality of butter is made in the East than comes from the creameries. But notwithstanding the multiplication of creameries a large portion of the butter is still there made on the farms with poor appliances and little skill on the part of the makers, regardless of the claims of the "down east" matrons who rule at the churn. This kind of butter, made in small lots and packed in any description, finds its way into some country store, where it has been traded for some domestic necessities, and after remaining there long enough to become inedible, confronts the appetite of the hungry reader, who, of course, passes it by. In this way the consumption is decreased. Butter to be relished must be good. In California we are producing less and less of this quality of butter, and result, the average quality, if our observations are correct, far above the East, although, as stated, there is room for much improvement before our best is equal to theirs.

Pessimists have been looking from one year to the other, when California will produce a surplus of butter, and the business lose its profitability. That time has not yet come, and if we keep on improving the quality and supply it at reasonable prices, the consumption may take care of a considerable increase in the production for years to come.

In case of cheese, our per capita consumption is exceedingly small, being less than five pounds a year, and thoroughly illustrates the part that quality plays in consumption. It may be truly said that California produces the worst cheese in America, if not in the world. In the East, where good cheese is available, the consumption is two or three times what it is in California. It should also be said that a goodly portion of that consumed comes from the East and other states, and sells at a premium over the California product.

Canada has developed and guards the quality of her cheese zealously, realizing the part that quality plays, and it should be worth many times the efforts of California cheese producers to do the same.

## THE AVERAGE COW.

The average man is not the ideal man, so the average cow is not the ideal cow for dairying. As regards the cow, the trouble is that she eats and exists upon a man's farm, doing only half the work she ought to, and we consume as much food, or perhaps more than first-class milkers. She will give about 3,200 pounds of milk a year, when she ought to give as many parts of butter fat, the "Milk and Creamer." Her structure is generally the reverse of what it should be; her head is too large, and her shoulders wider than her hips; besides she has a tendency to put fat upon her caudal and not in her milk, and has ample storage capacity for everything except milk. She is a parasite, which, according to Mr. Gould, "eats by noon-day and wastes a man's substance by night." In this way she beats all the trusts and rings of which mankind complains. As a cow she is one that uses health and vigor to consume food and renders as little return thereto as possible.

The average cow may be good for other purposes than dairying. It matters not that her blood is a mixture of the good and bad elements; proper training and careful feeding may raise her above the average. Keeping account with dairy cows and employing the most judicious and best tried methods of feeding and treatment will improve the milk giving properties of the stock.

The average cow cannot be blotted out, as a race, on short notice. But much can be done in raising the average and increasing the yield of milk. The average cow and the wooden plow go well together, but even the home dairy requires better stock than that.

## COLORING AND PACKING WINTER BUTTER.

All winter butter should be colored a trifle. This is because the makers of the choicer grades do color, and unless you work up a special market you will lose two or three cents a pound just because you fail to please the eye. Here and there a creamery is selling at three-fourths of a cent a pound higher for leaving the butter unsalted and uncolored, but this is only for a special market, and deserving and is endorsed by the dealers of St. Louis and the dairymen and breeders of Missouri and will be Mr. Sundorff's strongest competitor. Personally I have no choice in the matter and leaves it with the trade directly interested to decide and endorse.—Nebraska Dairyman.

## LACK OF UNIFORMITY.

With dairy cows, more than with any other class of stock kept on the farm, there is less uniformity of product as regards the return made to the owner. You can select and purchase a considerable number of beef cattle, growing hogs or sheep and with reasonable judgment used in the selection, the treatment as to feed and care will give fairly uniform product in the way of fattened animals for market, says an exchange.

But it is difficult to select simply by the looks even a small herd of milk cows that, when put to the test, will give any thing like the same return in product, either as regards quality or quantity.

Two cows of the same breed will very often vary so that one will be a profitable animal to the dairy and the other will not. For this reason, more than with any other stock, a test is necessary to determine real value. Pedigrees and appearance are only valuable to a certain extent, the test of the cow is necessary before the real value can be determined.

## A COW WITH A RECORD.

At the recent Argentville farmers' institute we were shown by W. S. Nelson a photo and six months' record of his ten-year-old Holstein cow "Rose." She became fresh May 14, 1901, and her calf being deformed, it was killed. Her milk record in pounds was as follows:

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Last 15 days of May..... | 132½   |
| June.....                | 1,546½ |
| July.....                | 1,304½ |
| August.....              | 1,387½ |
| September.....           | 1,155½ |
| October.....             | 1,056½ |

Total for less than 6 months.....7,309

During the first 31 days she gave 1,626 pounds of milk, which sold for 78 cents per 100 pounds, at a cost of 8 cents per day for barn and run of an ordinary pasture. During the six months the average price of milk was 8¢ cents per hundred, making her product for this period worth \$72.12. Mr. Nelson estimates the cost of the cow's feed for a year at \$45. A great many farmers in his vicinity have for some time been shipping milk to Winfield in the shipping station and from 25 to 70 cans of milk are shipped from there daily, each can holding from 8¢ to 70 pounds, and the price there averaging 1 cent per pound.

Mr. Nelson was probably the first man in the county to build a silo for the storage of green feed, and his cows have thrived so well during the winter and so kept up in their milk that others in the neighborhood have followed his example. The ensilage is generally made of green corn stalks, leaves, ears and all-cut just before the grain hardens, packed to half-inch or inch lengths, and packed down in large wooden tanks so as to practically exclude the air. It makes a fine winter ration for all kinds of stock when supplemented with grain, bar or oil cake, and is also a very cheap feed.—Troy, Mo., Free Press.

## PROFIT IN MAINTAINING THE MILK FLOW.

Prof. D. H. Otis, Kansas Experiment Station.

It will pay to keep up the flow of milk, even though feed is high. Press Bulletin No. 102, from this station, shows that 104 pounds of wheat straw and 4 pounds of ground wheat per day will maintain an average cow. The present low price of stock cattle, with every prospect of high prices in the spring should induce farmers to hold their cattle, even though feed is high priced. How much more feed will it require to obtain a good flow of milk has been the subject of investigation at the Kansas Experiment Station. Three cows, representing a fair average of our Kansas milk cows, were fed wheat straw, ground wheat and cotton seed meal. The cows were accustomed to the cotton-seed meal gradually by starting with one-half pound and increasing a quarter of a pound daily until the maximum of 4 pounds per day per head was reached. This transition period required 14 days. As these cows had been receiving sorghum pasture and alfalfa hay, they did not relish the straw at first and were allowed 52 pounds of alfalfa hay each during the transition period. This feeding gives the results in the production of butter fat:

Heavy lateral wires, heavy hard steel strap, coiled spring wire, strong and durable, in strength, appearance and durability, the Hard Steel cannot be excelled. Write for catalogue and prices. The Hard Steel Wire Fence Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

## ONE DOLLAR AN ACRE

Would be too much to pay for some kinds of land. There is as much difference between soft and wavy Catalogue and prices on application there is in land. The Frost Wire Fence Co., Cleveland, O.

## WIRE FENCE

Strongest and Best  
No twists to rust. Does not sag. Especially suited for hot fencin. For hardware, Stationary & Rolling Fences.

CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 235 E. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

## 5,000 Farmers

ordered fence direct from our factory this year.

Many of them had done so before and had found that our

## ADVANCE FENCE

fit their requirements exactly. Of course the price had much to do with this. When a farmer can buy the fence on the market, made exclusively from wire, at a lower price, he can afford to invest.

You will find it equally so, and the fence will be

the same price. Send for catalogues. Write for free literature and circulars and special discounts.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 116 E. Street, PEORIA, ILL.

## WIRE STRAW

can be made of thin metal, because it is not exposed to weather, but Smoke Stacks and

## MAIL BOXES

must be heavy weight, or they will prove short lived. Our boxes are made of heavy steel plate box approved by the Government. Send for booklet; tell us about it.

Bond Steel Post Co., Adrian, Mich.

## STOVE PIPE

can be made of thin metal, because it is not exposed to weather, but Smoke Stacks and

## CHAMPION HAY PRESS

FAMOUS MFG. CO. CHICAGO.

## HAVE YOU SEEN THE JACK OF ALL TRADES?

PUMPS—WATER SHELLS—CORN GRINDS FEED—CHURNS BUTTER—

## THE OLD RELIABLE

"TIFFIN" Well Auger

Will make you money now.

Write at once for prices. State the diameter and depth of walls.

LOOMIS & NYMAN

TIFFIN, OHIO.

## WE HAVE HEARD OF IT BEFORE

There is no necessity for us to suffer pain and endure useless agony. There

is a remedy for all aches and pains—for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbar, Sciatic, Neuralgia, Stiffness, Headache, Backache, Pains in the Limbs and Pains in the Feet, that remedy is





## Live Stock

DATE CLAIMS FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

January 26 to 31, 1902.—Sotham's annual Criterion Sale, at Kansas City.  
Jan. 14, 15 and 16.—Cornish & Patten, Ontario, Mo., and others, at Kansas City, Mo.—Hereford cattle.  
Feb. 4, 1902.—Biltmore Farms (Biltmore, N. C.) Annual Broad Sow Sale.  
Feb. 11-13, 1902.—Redhead Anistry, Boyles and others, at South Omaha, Neb.—Hereford cattle.  
March 6-7, 1902.—M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.; J. F. Frather, Williamsburg, Ill.; S. E. Frather & Son, Springfield, Ill.; C. B. Dustin & Son, Sunnen Hill, Ill.; T. J. Wormald, Mosby, Mo., and others, at Chicago, Ill.—Shorthorns.  
March 12-13, 1902.—P. Nichols, West Liberty, Iowa.—Shorthorns.  
June 19-20, 1902.—C. E. McLane, Danville, Ind., at Indianapolis. Double Standard Polled Durhams.  
The "National Hereford Exchange" under management of T. F. B. Sotham, as follows:  
March 26-27, 1902—Chicago.  
April 23-24, 1902—Kansas City.  
May 27-28, 1902—Omaha.  
June 24-25, 1902—Chicago.

### ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Feb. 4-6—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.  
Jan. 22—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.—Poland-China.  
April 10-11—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Kansas City.  
June 10-11—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.

### NATIONAL SHORTHORN SHOWS AND SALES.

Feb. 18—At Chicago, Ill., George Allen, Allerton, Ill.  
March 11 and 12—At Trenton, Mo., combination sale, H. J. Hughes, secretary.  
March 19—At Kansas City; W. R. Nelson, dispersion sale.  
March 20—At Kansas City; B. B. and H. T. Groom, Pan-Handle, Texas.  
March 25—At Vandalia, Mo., Robbins Bros. & Wright.  
May 9—At Columbia, Mo., Boone County Shorthorn Breeders' Association.  
May 14—At Kansas City; M. W. T. and H. R. Clay, Plattsburgh, Mo.  
Feb. 4, 1902—Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, N. C.  
Feb. 14, 1902—Combination sale Berkshires, New York City, Mo., Charles F. Mills, Clerk, Springfield, Ill.  
Feb. 21, 1902—Combination sale Berkshires, New York City, Mo., Charles F. Mills, Clerk, Springfield, Ill.; Marshall, Mo., J. T. Pollard, Fulton, Mo.; Harris & McMahan, LaMire, Fulton, Mo.; Charles F. Mills, Clerk, Springfield, Ill.; Oct. 22, 1902—Geo. W. Jesup, Rockville, Ill.; Charles F. Mills, Clerk, Springfield, Ill.  
Dec. 3, 1902—Combination sale Berkshires, Manager, A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; Clerk, Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.

### CATTLE DISTEMPER.

Within the past two years occasional reports have come to this department from different parts of the state of what appears to be a contagious disease of cattle that in some respects resembles "lump jaw." During the past few months these reports have been more frequent. Investigation shows the disease to be entirely different from true "lump jaw." The most important differences to be noticed by an ordinary observer are as follows: In cattle distemper the swelling comes on suddenly and always in the region of the jaw, ear, and the lump or tumor appears to have grown fast to the bone. In other cases, cattle distemper attacks young animals most frequently, but may attack cattle of any age. The first symptom of cattle distemper usually noticed is a swelling of the throat, especially the glands in this region. This swelling appears quite suddenly, often within twenty-four hours, and is usually severe. This is preceded by a slight discharge from the eyes and nose and is associated with a slight fever, the temperature of the animal rising two or three degrees. As the disease progresses the swellings increase in size and an abscess containing a rather thick, yellow pus or "matter" forms. Sometimes two or three of these abscesses will form about the throat, on the side of the head or along the jaw. These swellings do not affect the bone, but occur in the loose tissue and glands. It left alone the abscesses break and discharge pus, but do not heal readily, often remaining open and running for some time.

### CONFORMATION OF BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE.

The selection of cattle best suited for their intended use is of great importance to feeders and dairymen; and it is even more important to breeders of either beef or dairy cattle. For the purpose of presenting a simple and graphic way some information concerning the differences between good and inferior animals and the extent to which certain desirable qualities affect their value for beef and dairy utility, the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared and will soon issue "Farmers' Bulletin No. 145 entitled "Conformation of Beef and Dairy Cattle."

### CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Please announce that the fifth annual convention of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held in Exchange Hall, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 4 and 5, 1902. Program will be published next week. Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, Hon. F. D. Coburn, John W. Springer and others have been asked to attend this convention and deliver addresses.

W. A. HENRY.

Application has been made for reduced railroad fares and this will be announced in case the rate is granted.

B. O. COWAN,  
Secretary Central Shorthorn Breeders'  
Association,  
Springfield, Ill.

### SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK.

When the beets are ready for feeding I run a pulley through the field, then put the beets into wagons and haul them to the feed lot, top and all, writes James Scilley of Nebraska in the "Orange Judd Farmer." It may be necessary to cut them at first, and a corn stalk can be used for the purpose. After the cattle get a little used to the beets they will eat them quite readily without cutting. I have been feeding beets to cattle and hogs for eight years, and also to horses. They seem to be very fond of them, and the horses are just as anxious to get their feed of beets as of grain. I do not think that any farmer can afford to get along without a root crop of this kind. Animals seem to do especially well in a very short time a very fine glossy appearance will be noted.

I have found beets a most excellent feed for thick-bodied horses, as it seems to result in much easier breathing. I raise about 45 or 50 tons of beets at very little expense, and find them the most profitable crop on the farm. In addition to using beets during the fall I plan to have a supply for brood sows April the later part of March and early April. They are invaluable at that time, when it becomes necessary to increase the flow of milk. This feed keeps both the sows and pigs in fine condition.

I have been feeding 2,000 to 2,500 head of cattle four to six weeks on beet tops and corn fodder. The fodder is first run through a cutter and then given to cattle along with beet tops. The animals digest much better than if kept on a full grain ration.

We are now starting to feed beet pulp, with very results. Hogs, cattle, keep take very rapidly to the new preparation. I believe

so much better than slicing, less waste or less of the animal seem to enjoy chewing the whole beet.

### FEEDING FALL CALVES.

This is a trying time for the fall-dropped calves on farms that have poor buildings. The young calves will not thrive on any feed if they are subjected to bad housing, with darkness, chill, dampness and drafts to weaken them. First of all, the fall calf should have comfortable quarters, with sunlight throughout the short days, with ventilation arranged to avoid drafts and with warmth enough to keep them from chilling in the coldest, windiest weather, says a correspondent in the "New York Farmer."

I place the things first, as they lead directly to the feeding. No kind of amount of feed will bring out fall calves that are badly housed in the winter.

The calves may receive skim milk throughout the winter. It must be given to them only while it is sweet, in order to insure good digestion, perfect assimilation and nourishment. As the skim milk contains little or no fat, that element may be put into the ration in the form of oilmeal. This gives the needed carbo-naceous elements.

The protein needed will be supplied in wheat bran and crushed oats. These elements will hasten growth. If the calves are designed for beefing, a small proportion of cornmeal may be added to the ration. Sweet clover hay and silage will round out the balance of the ration.

### WHEAT AS A FOOD FOR STEERS.

At the Ohio Experiment Station, a comparison was made of the feeding values of corn meal and wheat meal for beef production. The experiment was continued for two years. Wheat bran was used as a part of the ration. Equal parts of corn meal and wheat bran were mixed and then, after the animals became accustomed to the feed, oil-meal was added until it amounted to one-fourth of the entire grain ration. The coarse fodder consisted of clover hay and corn silage. To part of the steers wheat meal was substituted in the ration for corn meal; all other feeds remaining the same. It was found that 15 to 16 pounds per day of the corn meal mixture could be fed with out experiencing difficulties.

The results of the first year's feeding were slightly in favor of the wheat meal. The second year corn meal appeared to give somewhat better results. The results of the two years' trial are summarized in the following table:

| Cost of<br>Daily gain<br>per steer<br>pounds, | Daily<br>gain<br>lb. gain<br>per<br>steer | Dry<br>milk<br>per<br>cwt. | Cost of<br>feed per<br>cwt. | SOTHAM'S CRITERION SALE |       |
|---|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
|   |   |                            |                             | 1894—                   | 1895— |
| Corn meal ..... 2.07                          | 10.81                                     | 7.79                       |                             |                         |       |
| Wheat meal ..... 1.98                         | 10.08                                     | 7.75                       |                             |                         |       |
| Corn meal ..... 3.02                          | 9.90                                      | 7.01                       |                             |                         |       |
| Wheat meal ..... 1.70                         | 11.73                                     | 8.95                       |                             |                         |       |

At the time the experiment was performed, corn meal cost \$16 per ton, while the wheat meal cost \$30 per ton. The wheat bran, which formed a portion of each ration, cost \$16 per ton.

At the Pennsylvania Station no great difference was observed between the feeding value of wheat meal and the same weight of shelled corn as corn-and-cob meal. The corn-and-cob meal gave slightly better results than the wheat.

The United States Department of Agriculture has had prepared and will soon issue "Farmers' Bulletin No. 145 entitled "Conformation of Beef and Dairy Cattle."

### HEREFORD SALES AT CHICAGO.

Thomas Clark's Average Would Have Been Pretty Low Without Perfection.

The dispersion sale of Thomas Clark's Hereford herd at Chicago last week was a great event in cattle circles. Great interest centered in the sale of Perfection, the champion Hereford bull at the International Chicago and the winner of the Kirk Armour trophy at the Kansas City Royal Show at Kansas City in 1900.

The first bid on Perfection was \$2,000, but the last one was \$9,000, which was offered by Gilbert H. Hoxie, of Thornton, Ill. The active bidder against Mr. Hoxie was Thomas Mortimer, manager of the Marshall Field farm at Madison, Neb. After the sale Hoxie stated that he would have bid as high as \$12,000.

Hoxie had this greatest of Hereford bull sales of all the world made until a new record was made by private sale of Dale at \$10,000.

It was erroneously reported that Lord Wilton had sold for \$9,000 in England. The man that made the bid was not in condition to be accountable and did not "make good," the bull being sold at \$5,000.

Thus it will be seen that Dexter Park Angus latter holds the world's record on Hereford bull prices.

Dale, the renowned Hereford bull, the animal to which all breeders of beef cattle have bowed, changed hands twice this week. Two years ago when he reached eleven pounds of smut per cow, when this allowance was reached one cow showed indisposition for a time, but soon returned to normal health. At the Wisconsin State fair the writer fed carefully cleaned smut to two cows. When the allowance reached 28 ounces per day one cow refused to eat more; the other cow continued to eat

Calves That Scour

Get run down, even if they do not die. Hood Farm Calf Skin Cure and Digestive Powder, used in connection, cure scours promptly; keep calves from shrinking.

\$1 and \$2.50. Sent to any railroad express point in U. S. 25¢ extra. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

N. S. MAYO.  
Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

James Paul, Patch Grove, Wis., consigned four bulls and one cow, his highly spoken of and that can look for something from this herd.

T. H. CARROTHERS, Ryan, Iowa, consigned one bull. Though a young breeder he has established a strong herd, of which this bull will be a fair representation.

B. E. KEYT, Mellott, Ind., will consign one bull and four cows from his noted

herd, and one can look for some choice goods in this consignment.

Mr. Adams now owns two of the highest priced Hereford cattle in the world. Last winter at a sale in the Kansas City fine stock pavilion he paid \$2,700 for a cow belonging to Clem Graves. This is still the greatest amount ever bought by a cow of this breed. All the animals have been seen in the show ring in Kansas City. Dale was the sweepstakes bull of the show here in 1900. Neither Dale nor Perfection was shown in Kansas City or at Chicago last year.—Live Stock World.

STUDY THE FEEDING PROBLEM.

The farmer should in a general way acquaint himself, says "Wallace's Farmer," with the nutritive value of each class of food he has. He can in a like manner acquire a knowledge of the requirements of the different classes of animals. He can soon learn that oats is a balanced ration for dairy cows, growing pigs and horses at work. Taking this as a basis, he can without much difficulty learn how to balance up his corn to give it the nutritive ratio of oats either by adding some kind of meal rich in starches, or by adding clover and alfalfa hay as roughage, and thus produce a cheaper food and of greater variety, and therefore of greater value than if he fed them on oats alone. He can watch his animals closely and notice how they thrive on this or that particular feed or combination of feeds, and by adding to or taking from the present ration form him a balanced ration or system of rations that will more nearly bring the answer. It is a good thing that stock feeding is not an exact science. If it were, farmers would not be required to observe, think, study, and experiment, and thus add to their own intellectual and moral stature. The experiment stations can help; the legislature, by requiring with every sale of commercial food stuffs an analysis, can help; the agricultural papers, by laying down general principles, such as we are trying to now, can help, but above all, the farmer must help himself by study in the lines above mentioned.

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# Home Circle

## A SONG OF THANKS.

Thankful for strength in strife;  
For faith more steadfast than the stars  
above;  
Thankful that life is life,  
And love is love.

Thankful for homes, and herbs  
That hide the hills; for harvests ultimate;  
For the sweet, prattling words  
Of children at the gate.

For Hope's "Good morning" and  
Faith's sweet "Good night," when we  
are reigned in rest,  
Led by the Father's hand  
Safe to his loving breast.

Frank L. Stanton.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

## A WORD TO MOTHERS.

How careful we mothers ought to be when rearing a child. Those of us who have raised our children to be grown, can see, now, where we made mistakes, and I hope by these few suggestions to help some young mother in training her children.

First of all, try and have the confidence of your children. Let them feel that you love them so much that if they do wrong they can come to mother and tell all their troubles. If a child can not come to its parents, to whom may it go?

Oh, what trouble we mothers might be spared if we had the implicit confidence of our children. I feel that the world would be a better place if we never tear shed.

The main trouble is we are too busy caring for the children's bodies, and forget their souls. And, again, if a child comes to us we are often too tired to give them a word of comfort. If there is ever a time in a mother's life that she needs help in her home, it is when the children are small. If a mother cares for a child physically, mentally and spiritually, she is not able to do all the house-work, sewing, etc., as so many of us have tried to do. Now we look back and think how much better it would have been had we had some one to help us, so that we could have been a companion to our children. No mother that is overworked can do her duty by her children. There are some who can do all the work and train their children in the right way, but these are few. We can not understand why most fathers do not take the interest in the children that they should. They seem to think if they provide for them that is sufficient, and mother can see to their training. Poor, overworked, unselfish mother keeps on until sickness comes; then what becomes of the children? Then, and only then, do some fathers see the need of some one to help. Many times it is too late, and mother is never able to see after the family again as she should.

While out driving we happened to see a number of boys at play. All at once one of the boys, a lad of about 14 years, left his companions and ran across the street. One of the boys said: "Now he will get his dad whipping." Another said, "He knows what he is going to get." In a few minutes we also could tell, by the greeting he received from his mother, who met him at the door, with "Where have you been? You better get in here and bring in your coat." This was said in no angry tone of voice. How sorry we felt for the boy, as he looked back at his companions and was greeted with a laugh. Apparently he had been doing no harm, and did not deserve the reproof given so publicly. I wondered if I had ever seen one of our children that way, and thought a few words of warning might spare some child the humiliation of being scolded before strangers. If I had been guilty of such an act, could I go back "I would never do it any more," as the children say. I sympathized heartily with the boy, as I have a warm spot in my heart for boys. If that mother had spoken kindly to her boy perhaps he could have explained his absence.

Now, mothers, speak kindly to your children, and let them know how dearly you love them, and to my way of thinking, we will have better boys and girls. Take the public school; there is very little punishment, and the teachers shame some mothers in the kind and loving way they rule the children. Above all things, do not turn your children out on the street, or send them to a neighbor who has her hands full.

A LETTER OF THE HOME CIRCLE.

Sedalia, Mo., Dec. 31, 1901.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

CLIFF REMINISCENT SKETCHES.

ditions. And do they make buckets in the little shop? Oh, no! my dear friends, they make gamblers. In this shop they bet on the price of imaginary grain; in this case it is corn. But whether they make or lose, the poor farmer continues to pay 75 cents per bushel, with a strong prospect of paying a dollar by spring. A young man told my niece that he had bought 14,000 bushels of corn.

"oh, dear," said she, "where did you find room for all that corn?"

Then he told her he hadn't a bushel of corn, but was dealing in "futures." She told him, womanlike, it was all a pack of nonsense. But it won't be nonsense to the families whose husbands and fathers have risked their all and lost.

Several years ago I knew a farmer who became interested in "futures" to such a degree that he left his farm and moved to town, so as to watch the market. Sometimes he was a "bear" and sometimes he was a "bull." I don't know which means up and which means down, but, any way, he lost everything he had, and, unable to pay the dues on his life insurance, he died, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. A merchant in our town lost everything in the same way, and is now working for wages in St. Louis. And a gentleman who inherited \$20,000 lost it in a "bucket shop," and his wife is sewing for a living. These cases I am personally acquainted with, and, of course, there are thousands of others; but still the little fishes continue to nibble notwithstanding they have had warning that the big fish is ready to gobble them up.

When grown men go into a thing of that kind there is not much to be said this being a free country, but when a father, furniture, his 12-year-old boy likes to gamble with it is time to start a reform. And this I am told has been done by a man in good standing in the "bucket-shop" town. The boy is unusually bright and intelligent, and qualified to fill an honorable position in the world; but the seed has been sown and the love of gambling will follow him through life.

When I commenced to write I did not intend to preach a sermon on the sins of gambling, but a remark made by me of the family set me off, so here it is, and if the editor doesn't think it fit to publish there is always the waste paper basket handy. MRS. MARY L. SINGLETON.

Wellsville, Mo.

Mrs. Singleton's condemnation of "bucket-shop" gambling is too much to warrant putting her article in the waste basket. We trust her warning words will be read and heeded by many.

—Editor.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

THE CAVE SPRING.

In the Hollow, not a great distance below the cave, is a spring, now nearly filled with dirt and sand, that was once on a time a large basin of sparkling water, clear as crystal and bubbling along in its descent to the creek. Many a man had laved at its brink and cooled his parched tongue from its depths.

It was here that the hermit had drunk, the large man had often performed his ablutions, the Cypresses had utilized it for domestic purposes, the counterfeits, the horse thieves and bandits had drank of its clear and soothing liquid, and later on hunters, tourists and coal miners had all enjoyed its refreshing influences.

On a dark and stormy night two men were seated near it in earnest, but low conversation, the environments buried in a solitude, as oppressive as it was complete. Not a ripple of motion broke the stillness that encompassed them. They talked on into midnight, unconscious of surroundings or the passage of the fleeting moments of time.

Suddenly noise broke the quietude of some one stumbling through the darkness and brush. Ere long a man of about 30 years of age, strongly built and lithe as an athlete, broke in upon them. He had rolled down hours in the Hollow, making rapid progress, and the shades of night had found him wet, cold, exhausted, worn and all lost.

He had discovered the little speck of light in the darkness, and hailed it as a harbinger of shelter and rest, and worked his way toward it with renewed hope. As he approached the two men sprang to their feet with drawn revolvers, and ere he realized what had occurred was a prisoner, bound hand and foot, and at the mercy of his strange captors.

As the morning sun brightened the beauty of nature with its resplendent light the two men departed down the Hollow with the prisoner, and a short jaunt brought them to the cave, where they joined several others in hiding there. A breakfast already prepared was eaten, and a portion given to their captive. A consultation or more than an hour's duration was held.

The prisoner told of his having left one of the relay stations on the National road, his jaunt through the woods on a hunting tour, of his taking the wrong direction, of his roaming further and further, on of the coming of night and the storm, and of his discovery of the dim light and coming to it for succor. All of this was listened to with considerable suspicion by his captors.

Their consultation ended in a decision that it would be dangerous to their welfare to give him his liberty and the temptation to return him out of the way on the theory that "bad men tell no tales." They prepared to carry out their resolution into action. Thirty steps were measured off, four men selected by lot as a firing squad, and a fifth man to give the signal to fire when all were ready.

But "man proposes and God disposes."

Just as the signal was about to be given a hailstorm of bullets rained upon them, and the ominous cry of "surrender!" was heard. They had been so completely engrossed in their work that they were taken thoroughly by surprise. The assailing party closed around them and resistance was useless. They were soon prisoners and their victim liberated.

The capturing party proved to be a posse of detectives and guides who were searching for a different band of men from those they had taken, and came upon the scene just in the nick of time to save the life of the doomed man. They set out on their return to the nearest railway station, where their prisoners were transferred to the State authorities and they obtained a large reward for the important capture. Thirty steps were measured off, four men selected by lot as a firing squad, and a fifth man to give the signal to fire when all were ready.

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Eppingham Co., Ill.

LOWA FARMS \$4 PER DAY.

CASH BALANCE 1 CROP TIL PAYMENT DAY.

BROWN COTTON.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

A subscriber of ours, a prominent business man of Boston, writes that he will be very glad to hear from any ambitious reader of Colman's Rural World, who is desirous of attending school, but has not the means to attend school. This gentleman, whose name is withheld at his request, has at his disposal a large amount of money, and will show any educational institution. If you are ambitious and as earnest, write to W. L. B. Box 3727, Boston, Mass.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
AN OVERLAND JOURNEY.

AT IDYL'S HOME.

PART TWO.

Warmed and full of good cheer, we continued our journey. We have only a few more miles to drive.

The sequel of the drought is still in evidence. Too many, far too many empty barns! As most of them are log, the day-light shining through gives an unsatisfactory feeling to an experienced Ozarkite.

However, the frugal man has gathered and house every item of feed. Our one field was acre where corn fodder still lay in the shock and stock was tearing it down and wasting what was not needed at the time, but will need so badly before spring. Not any amount of experience or suffering will cause some people to pause and consider; "Having eyes, they see not."

Judge Richard Tyree, of Richland, Mo., did the scoring, and gave general satisfaction, although some of the boys thought that he hit their birds a little hard.

W. H. RITCHIE, Sect.

RAISE SOME POULTRY.

Editor RURAL WORLD—One time a rich farmer told the writer that the time to go into stock or grain was when everybody wanted to quit. He didn't own the land that joined him, but he did own several hundred acres of good farming land and held a first mortgage on a lot more. Outside of this particular notion of his he was just like other people.

Every year we see where money could have been made had we been able to see ahead. There is hardly a year that some particular farm product does not nearly double in value. About seven years ago horses were nearly given away; right then would have been the time to buy up the best brood mares in the country.

Some seasons hay is worth a little above the price of cutting and stacking, then first thing we know it is away out of reach. But what has this to do with the poultry question? Perhaps nothing, but the indications are good that those who raise poultry this coming season, and lots of it, will get a good price; or, to use a popular saying, they will be on the ground floor. On account of the drought throughout the corn belt the past season, thousands of farmers gathered up and sold everything that would eat corn and was edible, and there was more or less competition in each.

This is the home of Mammoth Bronze turkeys—prize-winning ones—and they were here as fine and large as ever.

The success of this season's show is due largely to the efforts of the manager, James M. Rogers, who has worked zealously to make it a credit to the town and to satisfactorily compensate the prize winners who aided in the show, and that the birds are well represented.

An extensive poultry buyer told the writer recently that his business had greatly increased, and he had to cover twice as much territory to get a card.

It seems to me there is a whole chapter in this statement for the poultry raisers. It certainly indicates a shortage in poultry and to such an extent that the poultry raisers will be fortunate until the demand is supplied, which will take at least two years of our best efforts.

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M. M. JOHNSON.



## RUPTURE Quickly and Cured

NO CUTTING. NO PAIN. NO BANDAGE.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.

W. A. LEWIN, M. D. 604 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

South Down Rams and Berkshire Pigs.  
Sister sex. Individual merit and choice breeding  
by mother. Stock sold worth the money. Call or  
order C. A. McCULLY, ALIXVASSER, Mo.

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES  
of all ages both sexes for sale. 1st prize a  
year old boar State Show as well as four other prizes, call  
or write H. RAUSCHER & SON, ASHTON, MO.

### BERKSHIRES.

Berkshires and Shorthorns.  
Large English Berkshires, per pair, \$18.00. Two  
extra good shorthorn bull calves. Write for prices.  
J. E. BURGESS, Macdonald, Phelps Co., Mo.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES—\$8.00  
buy  
a pig of either sex; best of breeding. B.  
P. Chickens. White Turkeys.  
GEO. W. MCINTOSH, Monett, Mo.

**100 lb. Early Fall \$10**  
Pig for **\$10**  
strong boned, growthy, fat breeding. Extra  
tender head for sale. L. A. SPIES,  
BREEDING CO., St. Jacob, Ill., near St. Louis.

### POLAND-CHINAS.

POLAND-CHINAS. Gilt-edge pedigree  
hogs. Green and Indi-  
genous hogs. C. L. OGDEN, Ozark, White Co., Ill.

VIVION & ALEXANDER,  
FULTON, MO.  
Breeders of the best strains of Poland-China hogs.  
Registered Jersey cattle and Plymouth Rock chicks.  
Young stock for sale at all times.

WALNUT VALLEY FARM HERD  
of Poland-China Swine. Fall pigs at \$10.00 each  
of leading strains. Customers are cordially invited  
to inspect stock before buying.  
ERNEST W. WALLACE, Monett, Mo.

**POLAND-CHINAS.**  
Growthy, heavy-boned, March and April  
boars and sows, sired by Chm. Kings U. S. 1496, and out of gilt-edged dams; also  
litters of old garden and spring sows, sired by  
Barred and White Holland Turkeys. Prices right  
for quality and value. J. P. HESSEBERG, Box 13, Monett, Mo.

PLEASANT HILL POLAND CHINAS.  
**FOR SALE.** 100 lbs. of fall hams, 100 lbs. of fall  
farrow; also boars of  
March, April and May. 100 lbs. of fall sows  
and of the spring sows, the great state  
fair winners. Ideal  
fatteners. C. L. OGDEN  
& Chief Perfec-  
tion, Jr. Some will be held for delivery to  
ideal Tecumseh or Chief Perfection, Jr. Two  
of the latter bulls calved fall of 1901, sired by  
son of old garden and spring sows, sired by  
Barred and White Holland Turkeys. Prices right  
for quality and value. J. N. HEDGES & SON, Pana, Ill.

### DUROC-JERSEYS.

**BIG 2 HERDS** Duroc-Jersey and Chester White  
breeding. Top individuals. No scruples.  
Write for prices. J. E. HAYNES, Ames, Ill.

Duro-Jersey and Berkshire Hogs! Breeding.  
Satisfaction guaranteed or you may return my  
expenses. G. C. WAGENER, Pana, Ill.

**DUROC-JERSEYS**  
and W. P. ROCKS.  
Choice young stock for sale. Address,  
E. THOMAS, R. F. D. No. 4, Carthage, Mo.

**ACCLIMATED Angora Goats.**  
Registered stock, also grades for sale. The  
best in the state. Write us for prices, stating your  
wants.

FORMAN BROTHERS,  
Versailles, Missouri.

Mother will find "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" the best remedy for Children Teething.

**POLAND CHINAS.** Best breeding and in-  
dividuality. Hard headed  
and strong. Summer pigs, 100 lbs. very  
reasonable prices. Also a few choice B. P. Rock cockrels at \$1.00 each.  
E. E. AXLINE, Oak Grove, Jackson Co., Mo.

**ANGORA GOATS FOR SALE!**

I have about 800 recorded, high class and medium class does and a few old fash-  
ioned goats that I will sell at a reasonable price. I am in a position to fill any orders  
satisfactorily from any standpoint. Address W. T. MCINTIRE, Agent,  
Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

### FINE BERKSHIRES

Of the best families at farmers' prices. Write for what you  
want, or, what is better, come and inspect the stock.

W. H. KER, Prairie du Rocher, Ill.

### Cedar Lawn,

E. H. Rodgers,  
Proprietor.

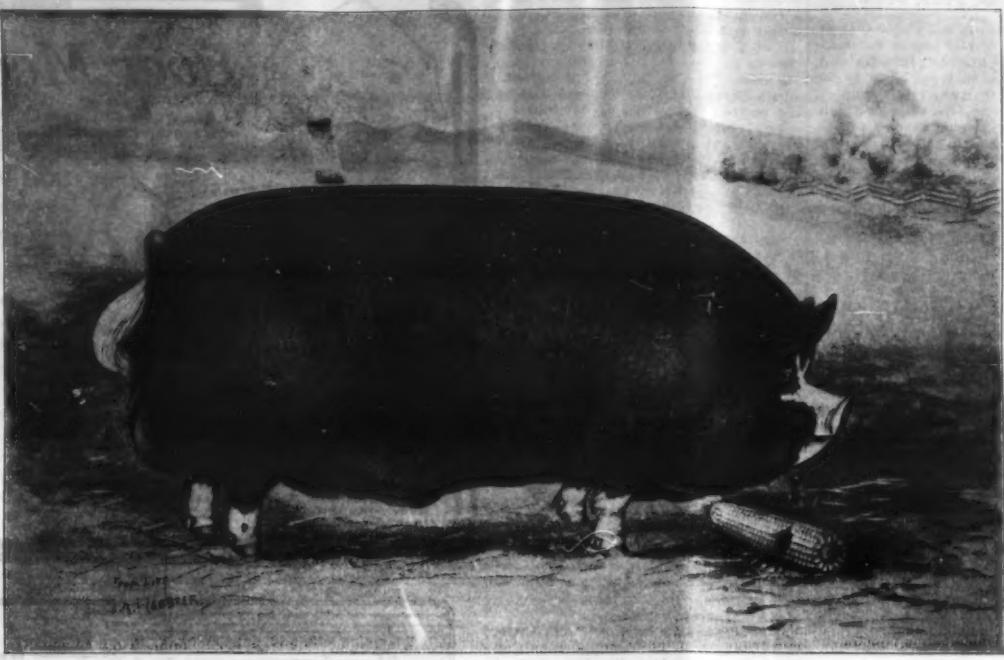
Breeder of registered Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs and Shorthorn Cattle. Also Mammoth  
Bronze Turkeys and Barred Rock Chickens.

**FOR SALE**—Big Chief I know, 26,239, the first draft for \$100,000 gets him, the  
largest I "know" boar living, will weigh in show shape 1,000 lbs., with as good action  
as any pig, was 3 years old Sept. 28, is strictly black, six White Points and is guaran-  
teed to be all right in every respect. JOHN L. CLARK, Bolivar, Mo.

### DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

40 choice Gilts, lengthy and deep bodied, bred for March and April farrow. A thrifty  
lot of fall Pigs and Boars ready for service for sale. Prices reasonable.

S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.



LOYAL LEE II OF BILTMORE. 5632.

One of the Boars Used on Sows That Will Be in the Great Biltmore Sale, Feb. 4, 1902.

Champion boar of the world, having of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin more prizes to his credit than any other and Illinois, he won every first and in the six and under twelve months class, without a single defeat. At St. Louis, three days over a year old, he was awarded first in the yearling class; first and sweepstakes at the Interstate Fair, Atlanta, Ga., and first and sweepstakes (no herds being shown at Wisconsin). At Illinois he headed second prize young herd by exhibitor (our herd shown being weakened by our best sow having passed over age for that show, he again came in the six and under twelve

months class, where he again won first, and in addition he headed first prize young herd at the State Fair of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and the Chicago Livestock Show. He also headed first prize young herd by exhibitor at the same place (no herds being shown at Wisconsin). At Illinois he headed second prize young herd by exhibitor (our herd shown being weakened by our best sow having passed over age for that show, he again came in the six and under twelve

### THE CHESHIRE HOG.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The Cheshire is a good-sized, long-bodied white hog. Breeders of the Cheshires claim for these hogs certain qualities which they firmly believe make them the best in the world, and that their judgment is not misled by partiality; would seem evident from the fact that whoever gives them a fair trial pronounces them the best hogs he owns, and, further, the longer a man keeps them the better he likes them. They are pre-eminently the farmer's hogs, and for growing in large numbers no hogs are superior to them. While they may not be the largest hogs grown, the amount of good stock, when young and fatted 500 to 600 pounds. The modern breeders have not bred so much for size as those of earlier days, but have paid more attention to beauty of form and early maturity. Perhaps the one thing in which, as a breed, the Cheshires pass all others is early maturity. Numerous instances are on record of pigs dressing over 400 pounds when nine months old. For pork purposes no pig should be kept over nine months. It is the quick-growing pig that pays. Another quality which to many would be of even higher than the preceding, is the superior quality of the flesh of the Cheshire. The flesh is very solid and firm in texture, caused by its fine grain. It has a larger proportion of lean meat than any other breed. On account of these qualities—fineness of grain and the large percentage of lean meat—a Cheshire of size equal to that of another breed will generally outweigh the latter. It will often be found that Cheshires that look as if they were fat will have little but lean meat. If the feeder wants fat pork all he has to do is to feed the Cheshire longer. He can get plenty of fat on top of the lean, but the lean he will get anyway. The same solidity and compactness characterize the fat meat as well as the lean; hence the farmer who once salts Cheshire pork will not want any other kind thereafter. J. W. STOOKEY, St. Clair County, Ill.

### SLOW FOR PIGS.

What, if Any, Gain Is There In Mixing  
Grain Feed With Water?

The Indiana station has reported some  
data on a question which often arises  
in pig feeding, namely, what is the ad-  
vantage of mixing the grain feed with  
water and how thick or how thin should  
it be fed? Four lots of four pigs each  
were used in a test which covered about  
five months. For about three months all  
the pigs were fed corn meal and shorts.  
During the remainder of the time horning  
was replaced the corn. Lot 1 was given  
the ration dry; lot 2 was fed the grain mixed  
with an equal weight of water; while  
in the case of lot 3 it was mixed with twice  
and a half feet high, when the tops will  
cover the ground sufficient to smother  
any further growth of weed seed.

A crop of artichokes can be raised in  
the driest season, as evidenced by the  
past season, when corn, potatoes and all  
garden truck were practically a failure.  
The writer had a yield of nearly 300 bushels  
per acre last season (1901). They are  
drought and bug proof. I will have about  
250 bushels for sale the coming season,  
and will mail my artichoke circular,  
which gives in detail manner of planting,  
cultivating, prices, etc., to all interested  
parties. My advertisement will appear in  
RURAL WORLD some time in February.

While I doubt not that Mrs. Garfield  
is right, it would hardly be practicable  
with everyone at all times. I have  
brought a patch of artichokes equal to the  
emergency would answer as well or better  
and be more economical.

J. E. HAYNES.

GET A STRONG, CHEAP, READY-  
BUILT FENCE.

A good galvanized steel wire fence is  
the best possible investment in the fence  
line. But it must be a good fence, well  
made of strong steel wire well galvanized.  
A farm well fenced pays bigger dividends  
on account of protection afforded stock  
and crops. A farmer who buys a stand-  
ard, ready-built wire fence, like the  
American field end hog fence, for exam-  
ple, is sure of many years of wear and  
service.

The work of stretching a fence of this  
kind is so easily and quickly done that  
the ready-fence is rapidly taking  
the place, everywhere, of the wire fence  
that requires a mechanic and considerable  
skilled labor to put up. All the farmer  
has to do is to lay his posts, and then he  
can stretch or staple forty or fifty rods  
of fence with one setting of the stretcher.  
After the posts are set, a mile of the fence  
can easily be put up in a day. It is the  
most economical to buy and the most sat-  
isfactory of all fences after it is up. It  
is a square mesh fence with very heavy  
stay wires and with "hinge" joint  
where the stay is attached, and it is fully  
protected in expanding and contracting  
by a little "tension curve" in the wires,  
which provides elasticity.

In this issue we publish a sale or trade  
notice of a modern hotel property in the  
city of Hamilton, Ill., where it is pro-  
posed to dam the Mississippi river and  
create a 100,000 horse power.

We guarantee the above Company will do just as it agrees.—EDITOR.

THIN RIND SWINE.

A breed or type of swine were shown  
at the International Fat Stock Fair at  
Chicago which were black in color, but  
had around them a band of white, some-  
thing like the Dutch Belted cattle, with  
the difference that the band was more  
or less irregular in its passage around  
the body. These hogs were very hard  
and very thick throughout, says the  
farmer. The owner classed them in a  
most singular manner. The young lot  
were shown in the bacon class and the  
judge gave them second prize. One of  
the larger animals was shown in the  
dead meat class and won third prize, as  
a specimen of the lard type. The fol-  
lowing conversation took place beside  
this carcass. One who was showing bac-  
on hogs said to the owner of the thin  
rind animals, at the same time pointing  
to the heavy carcass with the third rib  
on it: "Do you class your hogs as  
lard or bacon?" The answer was: "We

have about 800 recorded, high class and medium class does and a few old fash-  
ioned goats that I will sell at a reasonable price. I am in a position to fill any orders  
satisfactorily from any standpoint. Address W. T. MCINTIRE, Agent,  
Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

W. H. KER, Prairie du Rocher, Ill.

Mother will find "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" the best remedy for Children Teething.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

40 choice Gilts, lengthy and deep bodied, bred for March and April farrow. A thrifty  
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